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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.32.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 55
Humidity 65

January 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 58
Humidity 92

7555 日三十月年十

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

大拜禮 號六月一英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$35 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ALLIED NOTE TO GREECE.

Not Acceptable to the Government.

January 5, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the Ex-Premier, who were consulted by the King, have unanimously decided that the Entente Note is unacceptable, inasmuch as an acceptance would be equivalent to a recognition that Greece contemplated attacking General Sarrail's rear. The Government and King Constantine have decided to reject certain clauses in the Note and passively to submit to the consequences. The blockade has made the prices of necessities exorbitant.

A FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESS.

January 5, 6.50 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed violent night attacks between Adige and Lake Garda, compelling the enemy to retire in disorder, with heavy losses. We advanced two hundred metres and in a sudden and unexpected attack established new positions.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Extensive Raids by French Aeroplanes.

January 5, 3.55 p.m.

A French communique states:—There has been lively reciprocal artillery fire at Douaumont and Vaux. Twenty French aeroplanes bombed aerodromes at Matigny, Hancourt, Fiers and Bernes; also railway stations at Ronilly, Athènes and Villecourt, and cantonments at Roys.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

Record Trade Figures.

January 5, 1.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, it is officially announced that the trade between Australia and Japan for the first ten months of 1916 represented a value of £8,313,363, which is a record.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Another Move by America?

January 5, 1.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says the markets have weakened, owing to a report that President Wilson will make another peace move if the Entente declines to disclose its peace terms.

ENEMY MONARCHS CONFER.

January 5, 1.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the King of Bulgaria had a lengthy conference with the Kaiser at the German Headquarters on January 3.

HIGHER WAGES FOR COTTON WEAVERS.

January 4, 6.25 p.m.

In accordance with an agreement made a few months ago, 200,000 Lancashire cotton weavers, mostly women, are receiving a five per cent. advance in wages, while the five per cent. advance previously granted as a war bonus is converted into a regular advance.

LESS COAL FOR NORWAY.

A Sequel to Breach of Agreements.

January 4, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter learns that the export of coal from the United Kingdom to Norway is severely restricted, owing to the export of fish pyrites from Norway to Germany, in contravention of agreements.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

January 4, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that up to the present 385,955 men have enlisted in Canada.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LATEST SINKINGS.

London, January 4.

The latest sinkings are:—The steamers Bay Craig (British), Britannic and Ellik (Norwegian).

THE RUMANIAN STRUGGLE.

Russians Evacuate the Dobruja.

London, January 4.

With the capture of Macin the defence of the Dobruja is virtually over, the Russians having evacuated the rest of that territory. They had held on to the Macin bridgehead in order to protect Braila on the flank. It has now been whittled down under the pressure of reiterated attacks until all that remains to the Russians is a narrow belt of land between the Danube and Braila. But the advance on Braila has been so effectively retarded that it may be safely assumed that the contents of the great granaries have already been removed out of the enemy's reach.

A communique speaks of British armoured cars tearing along the Braila-Viziru road, heavily punishing the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN BARBARITY.

London, January 4.

The Admiralty states that besides the cases of the Rappahannock and the Westminster, there is a further instance of the callous disregard for the lives of non-combatants.

A German wireless message on November 3 reported the torpedoing of the North Wales, of which nothing has since been heard beyond a piece of varnished wood, marked "North Wales," which was found in Sennen Cove, and bodies stranded on the Cornish coast.

It is presumed that the crew took to the boats, but owing to the prevalent gales were drowned.

LOSSES ON THE IVERNIA.

London, January 4.

The Admiralty gives details of the torpedoing of the Ivernia. The men missing number 121 and the seamen missing 33.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, January 4.

It is officially announced from East Africa:—We stormed, on Monday, strongly entrenched lines in Mgeta Valley, to the south of the Uluguru Hills, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing several guns and howitzers. We pursued the enemy to within eleven miles north-west of Kibambawe, towards the Rufiji Valley.

Meanwhile a detached column made a wide detour in difficult trackless country and established itself astride the roads leading southwards from Rufiji Valley.

Our forces further east got astride the tracks leading southwards from the Rufiji Delta, where there are considerable forces.

The British forces to the east of the Iringa-Ubena line are driving a strong detachment towards Mahenge.

GERMANY CLIMBING DOWN.

London, January 4.

The impression is growing that Germany has so far climbed down that she has communicated to President Wilson at least the outlines of peace terms which she originally flatly refused.

Meanwhile the authorities at Washington maintain absolute secrecy, but Americans are convinced that important developments are progressing under the surface.

The chastened mood of the Germans is attributed to the British blockade, which is grinding slowly but surely. The spectre of economic ruin, with its inevitable consequences of internal commotion, is evidently frightening the German leaders of all parties. Although some continue to use threats of frightfulness, the feeling of fear has been increased with the shortage of the harvest of potatoes, Germany's mainstay, which is 30,000,000 tons, compared with 51,000,000 tons in 1915.

AFTER THE WAR.

Engineering Education.

One can scarcely take up a newspaper without finding references to British inefficiency. We are told that we are inefficient as business men, inefficient as manufacturers, inefficient as engineers, inefficient as parents, and inefficient in science. Many remedies are proposed, and numerous committees are debating them. What the outcome will be it is impossible to say, but it needs no discussion to show that the most pressing necessity is to make ourselves efficient as individuals. If that can be done all the rest will be easy. Half our troubles during the war have arisen from the difficulty of finding men to fill the various posts which have been created. New wants have arisen, but we have been very slow to understand them, and still slower in finding men to deal with them. This applies to all strata of activity; but here we are concerned only with the engineer. Fortunately we have learned much politically, socially and technically, but it is undeniable that a nation of efficient individuals would have reached our present stage in much less time than we have done. Much delay, it must be admitted, has been due to a want of technical knowledge and breadth of outlook in engineers and their staffs. Many of them have begun to see that not only were they wanting in adaptability, but that their manufacturing processes, with which they were quite content, ensured neither accuracy nor output. Even if they were dimly conscious of this before they fell helpless because of the scarcity of men able to carry through re-

forms in shop practice, not only for want of technical knowledge, but more particularly from inability to deal with the active and passive opposition which the introduction of new methods always arouses. The supply of efficient subordinates was quite inadequate, and therefore the introduction of more efficient plans was a practical impossibility. It needed a war, such as the world has never before seen, and the temporary suspension of all economic laws to provide the motive power for the necessary effort.

The war, however, cannot continue indefinitely in its present form, but within a comparatively short period will give place to a commercial contest in which the economic laws will again become supreme. That struggle will not be measured by years but by generations, and in spite of all that can be done by legislation and tariff agreements, the most efficient nation will win. Natural advantages will count for something, but individual efficiency will be the controlling factor, and unless we alter our methods we may easily find ourselves in an inferior position.—*Engineering.*

German Prisoners to Work.

I learn that the Home Office has made arrangements to employ German and other prisoners in work on the land and elsewhere, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. The arrangements are pretty far advanced, and roles have already been drawn up regulating the conditions of employment. Lord Wolmer will have something to say on the matter in his constituency next Friday.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Held Trenches.

London, January 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches to the north-east of Arras and twice entered positions in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.

We drove off a party attempting to approach us to the east of Arras.

Violent Artillery Duel.

London, January 5.

A French communique says there was a fairly violent artillery duel to the south of the Souin-Somme-Py Road, and in the regions of Douaumont and Pepper Hill.

An enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs at Compiegne. A woman was killed; but there was no damage.

GREECE EFFECTUALLY BLOCKADED.

London, January 4.

The blockade is pinching Greece. Fights are a daily occurrence outside the bakeries. The stocks of grain and flour are barely sufficient to last to the middle of January. Mutilated Reservists are terrorising Athens, refusing to recognise any authority.

Even the Military Party, which originally encouraged the Reservists, is now obliged to bow to the dictates of what is really an armed mob.

The establishment of a commune like that of Paris in 1871 is possible.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO DOMINIONS.

London, January 5.

The Colonial Office publishes a message from Mr. Lloyd George, on his assumption of the premiership, to the Dominions: "I send you, on behalf of the people of the Old Country, a message to our brothers beyond the seas. There is no faltering of our determination that the sacrifices we and you have made and have still to make shall not be in vain, and the fight which we are waging together for humanity and civilisation shall be fought to a triumphant issue. We realise that we shall need every man who can be put into the field, every pound that rigid public economy can provide, and every effort which a united people can put forth to help our soldiers and sailors in their heavy task. The splendid contributions to the common cause already made by the Dominions give us sure confidence that their determination is no less high than ours, and however long the path to final victory, we shall tread it alongside."

Replies, echoing Mr. Lloyd George's sentiments have been published from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Abounding Gains of Rubber Companies.

Probably no commodity has been less affected as regards its price by war conditions than rubber. For a short period some 12 months ago it rose rapidly to over 4s. a lb., but it fell again almost as quickly, and for the greater part of the two years and four months of war the price has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits on either side of half a crown a lb., which may be considered a normal figure.

War activities have caused an enormous demand for rubber, though it is a moot point whether the rapid expansion of the motor industry under peace conditions would not have created an equally keen demand. Experts differ in their opinions, and it can, of course never be proved one way or the other. But what is certain is that the requirements of the Allies and of America have resulted in the ready absorption of the largely increased output from the Malay States, the Dutch Indies and Ceylon at very remunerative prices to the bulk of the plantation rubber companies. Consequently, this group will contribute, and rightly, a very large sum to the Exchequer in the form of excess profits duty.

In 1910 the price of rubber reached the abnormal level of over 12s. a lb., and, though for the three following years it was steadily on down grade, the average selling price was much higher than has been the average quotation since the outbreak of war. The older companies—some of the richest in the plantation rubber industry—were producing largely at the time of the

"boom," and made fine profits in the years that followed that memorable movement, whereas the younger companies were only just beginning to develop their estates, and, as it takes several years for a rubber tree to mature sufficiently to become "tappable," these concerns have only since the war broke out begun to reap the benefit of their capital expenditure in past years.

Expansion of Profit.

The consequence is that owing to their high pre-war standard, some of the richest companies, which have paid in the past and are still paying huge dividends, either escape the excess profits duty altogether or contribute only a ridiculously small amount, having regard to their wealth, while the younger companies have a disproportionately heavy burden to bear. True, the latter may adopt the percentage standard—10 per cent. on their capital—as it was before the war—as the datum line instead of the pre-war standard, but in comparative few cases is their position much bettered thereby.

Below we give a comparison of the results of a score of companies which have in recent months published their 1915-16 figures. It will be seen that the expansion of profit since the war broke out has in many cases been very marked:—

Profits.	Pre-War	1915-16, 1914-15, 8'dard.
Anglo-Siam...	56,500	43,200
Batavia...	22,500	10,600
Batavia...	32,900	14,500
Batavia...	61,400	27,200
Cassidell...	41,200	22,500
Jong Lander...	40,300	12,500
Kamming...	57,500	37,400
Kepitalla...	34,400	16,400
Kuala Lumpur...	112,400	64,300
Singapore Para...	37,400	14,500
Singapore Para...	22,500	10,600
Singapore Para...	41,200	22,500
Tadong...	57,100	27,200
Tadong...	61,700	37,400
Tadong...	41,200	22,500

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE AUSTRALIAN FLOODS.

A Town in Danger.

London, Received, Jan. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane states that the Flinders River has overflowed. The surrounding country is submerged.

The Flinders River continues to rise, and Lockhampton is in danger.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TRAIN SMASH IN SCOTLAND.

London, Received, Jan. 4.

Eleven were killed and forty-three injured in a collision between a train of holiday makers and a light engine between Edinburgh and Glasgow last evening.

QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

London, Received, Jan. 4.

Reuter's Brisbane correspondent says the latest reports of the floods are that they extend over the whole of the interior of Queensland. Immense damage is reported. Numerous bridges have been destroyed and railways interrupted. There have been heavy losses of livestock.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
City Hall—H.K.P.R. Sports Night, 9.00 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

The pre-war standard given above can be considered as only approximate, as the Commissioners have recently contended that the profits of the pre-war years for the purposes of the Act are not the actual profits earned but the profits after deduction of the development expenditure deducted for income tax purposes under what is known as the Vallsbroms decision. Appeals have been lodged against this method of assessment. Then again, some of the companies given above may find it to their advantage to adopt the percentage rather than the pre-war standard, while there is the uncertainty as to what amount of the expenditure on the estate the authorities will permit young rubber companies to charge against capital.

There has been a very marked increase in dividends since 1913. In many cases dividends have been doubled and in some instances trebled. The companies have also made full provision in advance for war taxation demands. Output is expanding, and the margin of profit is so large that any under-estimation could easily be made good out of the current year's profits without seriously affecting the dividend position. Daily Chronicle.

NOTICES.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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to European officials and students in
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He has a good knowledge of Chinese
and English, and is prepared to
teach Chinese in English, and English
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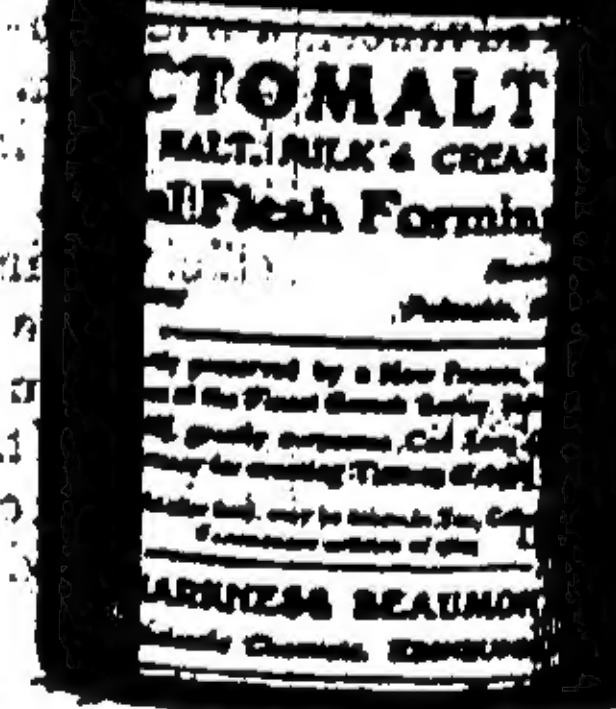
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mess to Pay Italian Victims.
Rome, Nov. 28.—The Italian
Government has decided to in-
demnify sufferers from illicit
warfare, air raids, and submarine
outrages, creating a special fund
for the purpose out of the sale of
confiscated enemy ships, in addi-
tion to a Government contribution.
—Exchange.

Old Age Pensions in Australia.
The Commonwealth Govern-
ment has decided to increase the
already liberal old age pension of
10s. a week to 12s. 6d. In Aus-
tralia, the old age pension is paid
to men at the age of 65, and to
women at the age of 60. Assum-
ing that 10s. was considered a
fair sum in normal times, the
extra half-crown will be none too
much in view of the increased
war prices.

Remarkable Football Score.
A Rugby match was played at
Chatham between teams repre-
senting the Royal Engineers and
the Army Service Corps, the latter
winning by 85 points to nil. Of
19 tries by the winners, 11 were
obtained by Captain Nixon, prin-
cipally from passes by Private
Wagstaff. All the place kicks
were taken by Private Gronow,
and he was successful with 14.
The Sappers were overwhelmed.

Brazil's First Shipyard.
Brazil's first shipyard proper
was opened in Rio de Janeiro
yesterday, little ago with much cere-
mony, the President of the Re-
public, and many high officials
being present and delivering
speeches emphasizing the impor-
tance of the event. The new yard
is located on an island, Ilha de
Vianna, in the harbour of Rio de
Janeiro. The works are on a
very large scale, both the dry
dock and the machine shops; and
the ship, which has now been
added, with all auxiliary plant,
will enable the yard to build
vessels up to 10,000 tons d.w.

One Way of Doing Her "Bit."
Not long ago (writes Mr.
Francis Gribble) met a mixed
gathering, a young lady, magni-
fically apparelled, and of agree-
able manners and address, who,
when the subject of war work was
mentioned, remarked demurely that
she also was "doing her bit."
One of the company having
ventured to enquire whether she
was doing it in a hospital or a
munition factory, her answer was:
—"Oh, no. What I do is to
cheer up the boys when they're
home, on leave by letting them
take me out to theatres and res-
taurants." Mr. Gribble asks if
the time has come to compel
women to do useful national work.

British Coal Supplies in
Denmark.
The British Legation has in-
formed the Danish authorities, says the
Times Copenhagen correspondent,
that in case they make any part
in the importation or distribution
of German coal, or re-export of
British coal to Germany, they will not be
able to obtain British licences. The
coal firms have consequently
demanded guarantees from re-
sellers that they will not use Ger-
man and British coal indiscrimi-
nately. The Government has
introduced a bill authorising the
prolongation of the law authoris-
ing fines of imprisonment, or both,
for the ordinary punishment
of transgression in future.

Colonel at 24.
Lieut. Roland Bradford, Dur-
ham Light Infantry, one of the
new V.O.s, is, although holding
the rank of temporary lieutenant-
colonel, only 24 years of age.
This gallant officer is a son of Mrs.
Bradford of Milbank, Dartington,
and was formerly a Territorial
officer who, afterwards deciding
to pursue a military career, was
transferred to the Regulars. He
was the youngest of four brothers.
His elder brother, Captain Brad-
ford, was a Durham county
cricketer, and has won the D.S.O.;
another brother, a lieutenant in
the Navy, was in the Jutland
fight; and the other is a lieuten-
ant in the Durham. By his
great bravery and skillful leader-
ship of two battalions, Lieut.
Bradford saved the situation on
the night of the battle of the
Marston.

One of the most interesting
features of the new V.O.s is
the fact that many of them
are of the highest social and
educational standing.



NOTICES.

Lord Llangattock's Estate.
The late Lord Llangattock, major in the R.F.A., who died on October 31, aged 48, from wounds received in action, has left estate of the value of £1,100,000, "so far as can at present be ascertained." He left £100,000 to the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England in trust to apply the same for the augmentation of the benefices within the Archdeaconry of Monmouth, in such manner as in the discretion of the Bishop of Llandaff shall best help to minimise the effects of the disendowment of the Church in some of the rural districts. He also gives two sums of £50,000 each to the Llandaff Diocesan Trust in the event of the Church of Wales being disendowed within years from his death, to apply one of such sums towards the stipend of the vicar of Llandaff Vison-Avel, and the other on like trust for the parish church of Llandaff, and a further sum of £30,000 to apply the income towards payment of a curate at Llandaff Vison-Avel.

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PRactical CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.
(LATE OF OHB. J. BAUPP & CO.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-11-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

WANTED. — Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Leading French Jewellers and Dealers in Faray Goods

JUST RECEIVED AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WARE.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

Blank Forms on Application to BULEWER & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong Hotel Building.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A. or London, ENGL.

From "A System of Diet and Dietetics" (p. 206).
 "Bacon's Food is in my opinion the most valuable alimentary food on the market."
 "It is a valuable food in its natural state, and is rendered more so by the addition of salt."

FRENCH FIRE PROOF CHINA.

MANUFACTURED



MASPERO FRERES

CAIRO

MACHINERY DEPT.

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED.	...	...	...	Per 100.	\$1.50
GOLD	...	...	...	"	\$1.50
PLAIN	...	...	...	"	\$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL					
PLAIN TIPPED	Per.	20,	35	cents.	

SOLE AGENT:—GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufactories, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Giannoulis H. D. Tobacco, M. Melachrine, Dimitris, Slim Maria; Maspero France Falcous Specials, Isherwood Brothers, Westminster B, specials, etc.

POPULAR PRICES

BOLINDER CRUDE OIL ENGINES

"FOR

Marine and Stationary Work.
RELIABLE AND BY FAR THE BEST.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO
MACHINERY DEPT.

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$28 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

MILLER.—On the 2nd instant at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, a son, (still-born).

DEATH.

BRAGA.—Marjorie Elaine Stenbridge, aged one year, beloved daughter of J. Vincent and Gladys Braga, on s.s. Shinyo Maru at Sea. 16th December.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

KEEPING OUT THE ENEMY.

There is much that is of direct interest to the Hongkong public in the brief report as to the Registration of Business Names Bill which appeared in our issue of yesterday. It will be noticed that, during the debate in the House on this subject, Mr. Petyman moved an amendment giving the Registrar power to refuse registration to any firm whose name included the word "British", "or any other word calculated to lead to the belief that the business was under British ownership or control." It is satisfactory to note that this was agreed to. Most of our readers will remember that, in the days before the war, London, Liverpool and Manchester swarmed with business houses, usually calling themselves the Anglo-Something or Other Company, and that only a small percentage of such houses had the remotest right to the "Anglo". Many—perhaps most—were largely financed with German capital, and many more were purely German or German-American. Our people have made quite enough mistakes in the past, and to omit to alter this objectionable state of things would be to add one more mighty error to the list.

But Bills and discussion like those in question are carrying us no further than the fringe of the matter. One sometimes wonders if some of the talkers to whom a foolish Government pays four hundred pounds a year have yet recognised that Britain's aim is not to see how many loopholes can be left for the enemy to sneak through, but rather to take such uncompromising measures in the direction of exclusion that it will be a matter of impossibility for a German to trade in British soil at all—unless at least he can show that he has taken no conceivable part in the present war on the enemy's side, and has given the Home authorities no cause to suspect him. We have to acknowledge that the Government may have a very troublesome problem to face in deciding in the case of Germans, naturalised or of long domicile in British territory, who can be proved to have shared in no hostile act towards the Empire; but over all others, whether from the Fatherland or of the American persuasion, there need be no difficulty at all. The solution can be expressed in three words: Keep Them Out.

It is not too soon to begin now to register such Germans as may reasonably be permitted to remain on British soil: there are few enough of them, as we all know; and, for the rest, the present passport system, if maintained after the war—as we devoutly hope it will be—should be a satisfactory bar. Some few would doubtless squeeze through with Swedish, Dutch or Swiss papers, and a number would try to come in as American subjects. But against all these a proper system would in the long run prove effective. More than registration however, and more than passport regulations, do we need widespread resolution: the universal resolution to stop the Hun from entering at any of the gates of the Empire. So long as there are sentimental or interested persons at home doing everything in their power to leave a clear field for the German later, it is of little use to talk, whether in or out of Parliament, about systems. The system that we want to see in vogue is that one which will make it impossible for any man of pro-German sympathies to sit in Parliament or to hold any post or office giving him the remotest controlling power. If this could be done, we should have no more need to worry about what to do with the Hun after peace is proclaimed.

Too Merciful.

While it is true that the Chinese contractor who built a new storey on top of an old one without the permission of the authorities—and thereby let himself in for a fruitless expenditure of some \$4,000—has undoubtedly been taught a sharp lesson, we are sorry that he was yesterday let off with a nominal fine of one dollar. Matters of this kind should not be considered solely from the point of view of dollars and cents—an important point of principle is involved. The Colony has had more than enough experience of the manner in which building contractors will, unless kept under constant surveillance, ignore the requirements of the law by using cheap and useless material. With the local bye-laws they are fully acquainted, and, in a case like that of yesterday, the contractor must have known full well that he was flouting the authorities. We regret, therefore, that any magisterial sympathy should have been shown towards him. If he had wrongfully erected a structure and sustained a loss of a few thousand dollars through having to pull it down again, he had himself alone to blame. That fact provides no reason why he should escape the usual punishment. The law should take no account of the man's having suffered financial loss through a wilful breaking of the bye-laws. If it did, one would expect to see every man caught with opium in his possession let off lightly merely because, on conviction, the drug is confiscated. We are aware that in certain cases which come before the Court extenuating circumstances may justly be considered, but surely no mercy should be shown towards profiteering, conscienceless contractors, who have already left the Colony a legacy of jerry-built houses which it would willingly have done without.

A Chastened Germany.

It happens that no one in his right mind required any proof that the motive behind Germany's sudden and ardent desire to be magnanimous to the Allies, and to let them off with half a thrashing instead of a whole one, was her own desperate funk. Had such a proof been needed, it is to be found abundantly in this morning's cable dealing with the potato situation in Germany. It has long been known that our enemies depend to an almost incredible extent on their potato crop, not only for the nation's daily bread, but also for various synthetic processes in which the Hun scientists have much skill. Any man who has had experience of practical gardening knows how rotten a stick on which to lean the potato crop is. An extra dry year may see the ground swarming with grubs and other vermin, while in an extra wet one the potatoes will be consumed with disease and rotteness. German science can do a good deal, but it cannot yet guarantee a potato crop—at least we are forced to come to that conclusion, for today's wire speaks of a falling off in the 1916 harvest of no less than thirty million tons. After this we need not wonder at the Kaiser's anxiety to be merciful and to let us off this time. Bluff has carried him a long way, it must be owned, but a limit has to be reached sooner or later. He may even continue to fool the Americans for some little time longer; but what of his own people? "The spectre of economic ruin, with its inevitable consequences of internal commotion" is not to be laid by impudent lying. The war party in Germany has repeatedly told the army and the people that the Allies are beaten. That being the case, why is Germany still hungry, and why is the Kaiser sending boys, old men and jailbirds into the field to fight? These are some of the questions which the All Highest is very soon going to be asked by an enraged populace.

Rate Reminder.

It is pointed out for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1913, rates for the first quarter of 1917 are payable in advance on or before January 31.

DAY BY DAY.

A WOMAN DOES AS SHE PLEASES BEFORE MARRIAGE AND AFTER MARRIAGE HER HUSBAND DOES AS SHE PLEASES.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the loss of Calais by the English (1558).

H.K.V.R. Commission.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. O. Moron to be a 2nd Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.

Board of Examiners.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay to be a Member of the Board of Examiners.

Road Improvement.—Tenders are being invited for carrying out improvements to adapt for motor traffic the section of road from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay.

Police Station Extension.—Tenders are being invited for supplying steel-work to roofs and steel-work in floor girders, in connection with the Central Police Station extension.

The Wood-Cutter.—A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with cutting wood from Government land. His Worship fined the man \$5.

Small-pox Rife.—No less than nine cases of dumping have been reported to the Central Police Station within the last twenty-four hours. In each case death had resulted from small-pox. It appears that the disease is greatly on the increase.

A Year's Analyses.—During the past year the following samples were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance by the Government Analyst:—Beer, 6; brandy, 6; bread, 2; flour, 1; gin, 2; milk, 69; port wine, 3; rum, 7; sherry, 3; whisky, 8. All were genuine save 9 of milk, 2 of whisky and 1 of rum.

Fishmongers Attacked.—The Police have received a report from two fishmongers who say that yesterday they were on their way to buy fish at Aberdeen, and, when near Wanchai Gap, were set upon by four men, two of whom were armed with knives.

The men, they say, set upon them and bound them with cloth. After carrying them up the hillside, they ran away and left them. They were not able to extricate themselves until half an hour later, when they immediately reported the matter to the Police. The assailants stole the sum of \$15 in Hongkong ten-cent pieces.

Indian Fireman Fined.—At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, an Indian was charged, at the instance of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent, with landing in the Colony and failing to register.

Mr. Wodehouse said that defendant was formerly a fireman aboard the s.s. Malta and when she was in port last he deserted. The matter was reported to the Police and the man was arrested, being put back on to the boat when it came to port again. Apparently he deserted again for it came to the knowledge of the Police that he was in the Colony and on his Mr. Wodehouse's investigation defendant was brought up to him and asked why he had not registered. This case was the first of its kind in the Colony.

Defendant said that an officer on the ship told him that he was always sent back when he was on the boat, and the best thing he could do was to stay in Hongkong. Mr. Wodehouse said that if a man was brought up to him and asked why he had not registered, he would be fined \$25, or, in default, a month's imprisonment.

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1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 6, 1892.)

The Dollar.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/01.

One of Garibaldi's Heroes.—January 2.—"We note with regret the death of Father G. Burghigoli this afternoon. The father was one of Garibaldi's heroes, and had a long and eventful career. Requiescat in pace."

Electric Installation at Quarry Bay.—January 2.—"On New Year Eve, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay, was lighted for the first time with the electric light. This is the first private installation in the Colony, the contractors being Messrs. J. H. Holmes and Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London."

Business Notices.—January 2.—The undersigned has established himself as auctioneer and goods broker.—Geo. P. Lammer.

January 2.—My Son, Henry Humphreys, was admitted into Partnership with me on the 1st day of July last. The business heretofore carried on under the name of Jno. D. Humphreys will henceforth be conducted under the name of John D. Humphreys and Son.

New Year's Honours.—January 4.—"Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts has been raised to the Peerage. Sir Cecil C. St. John has received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George."

"The Telegraph" Libel Case.—January 4.—"A public meeting of friends and sympathisers with Mr. Fraser-Smith, Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, in connection with the recent libel case, was held on the 1st of January."

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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMMISSION.

To Visit Hongkong in February.

The following is an extract of a letter received in Hongkong from the Head Office, at Seattle, of the North West Trading Co., under date of November 20:—

"An American Honorary Commercial Commission is to return the visit of the Chinese Honorary Commercial Commission by making a trip through China, and the delegation will leave here on January 25, 1917. I have the itinerary and it states that the party will arrive in Hongkong on February 15, and will remain there until February 20, when they leave for Canton and then from Canton to Shanghai. The trip also includes visits to Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Seoul, Shimonoseki, and then all through Japan on the return."

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce have been approached with a view to forming a Reception Committee for this body. We believe that the Chinese Honorary Commercial Commission were very well received and entertained on their recent visit to the United States.

and applause). It was well known and proved that he was the object of a dastardly conspiracy, and was made to suffer an unjust persecution at the hands of the Colony for which he had, as his worst enemies admitted, done so much good (bear, bear) without any benefit to himself but at much loss, and he had in return been treated shamefully."

"Mr. Fraser-Smith, in acknowledging the vote of confidence, said that although he had some doubts about the expediency of holding a meeting of this kind, on what was practically a personal matter, still he could not disguise the manifestly apparent fact that this meeting, in itself, had established a principle and a privilege of which the residents of Hongkong, Chinese and foreign, would not fail to avail themselves whenever occasion might arise."

A French Honour.—January 5.—"The many friends of the Hon. C. P. O'Chater in the Far East will be glad to hear the rumour confirmed that he was amongst those who received 'New Year's Honours'."

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Hongkong and China District.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralph, officer in Charge of District, state:—

Sallyngpan Division.—Wednesday, January 10, 2.30 p.m.—Company Drill.

Saturday, January 13, 10.30 a.m.—Parade at Sallyngpan Head Quarters. Dress: Drill order.

Promotion.—William Walkinshaw Fox, Divisional Secretary, to be Divisional Secretary and Sergeant.

Victoria Division.—Monday, January 8, 5.15 p.m.—Company Drill, Queen's College Quadrangle.

Tuesday, January 9, 5.15 p.m.—First Aid Lecture, Queen's College.

Friday, January 12, 5.15 p.m.—First Aid Lecture, Queen's College.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended December 31, 1916, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$7,765,117.	\$5,000,000.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	25,025,355.	20,000,000.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	950,577.	550,000.
Total	\$33,741,049.	25,550,000.

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents £70,000.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT EXPECTS ATTACKS.

Allied Armies "Much to be Respected."

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Zurich correspondent of the *Parisien*, telegraphing yesterday, says the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who has returned to Munich for a short rest, has given an interview to the proprietor of the "Neueste Nachrichten." After having referred to the food problem and the necessity for the country provisioning the towns, the conversation turned on military events.

The Prince described the fighting on the Somme as of a most sanguinary character. The Germans, he said, had sustained, and the Allies, he said, had inflicted, losses which he said, "for other attacks, still more serious than those which we have resisted up to now. It is always an error to underestimate your enemy. It is not possible to foresee how long the attacks will continue, but we may rest assured we shall not be taken by surprise."

Interrogated as to the importance of the reinforcements that had been effected, Prince Rupprecht, replied by quoting a phrase used by Hindenburg in speaking to the wife of a German Generalissimo:—"You simply have to see, my dear, how the German can continue to hold out."

The interview ended afterwards, how it was that the French were able to attack so often and for such long periods, the Crown Prince replied: "The French are excellent soldiers, and the English also are very good. I think, however, that the German troops, who are now fighting in the West, are better than the French and English troops."

January 6.—"Dr. Jordan, the Health Officer, kindly informs us that the number of actual cases of small-pox is four, and that the troops will not be allowed to land until he receives definite instructions from the Government."

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TRADE MARKS.

A Plea for Reform.

We print in another column, (says the *Poll-Mall Gazette*) a severe comment upon the methods of the Trade Marks Office. Our correspondent charges the department with methodically discouraging and often straggling applications made for protection in respect of trade marks. In view of after-war business the Trade Marks Office should certainly do all in its power to encourage development at the present time, and it is disappointing to learn that applicants are "constantly forced to carry appeals to the Board of Trade to obtain fair treatment." It is common knowledge that in pre-war days many excellent British inventions and ideas were taken to foreign countries on account of the red-tape difficulties of adoption in this land. If, as asserted, some of the leading patent agents of the City have had under consideration a petition to the higher authorities to remedy the prevailing conditions, it is high time that something was done to encourage, rather than discourage, every legitimate enterprise of the nation. An appeal is made to Mr. Bonar Law to instruct the Board of Trade to inquire into the matter, and we trust that something will be done to remedy a serious grievance. In the opinion of our correspondent the Trade Marks department needs to be reformed from top to bottom, because at the present time it is a "secure entrenchment of stupid, unprogressive officialdom."

Evidence is to hand of the extensive influence of Germany on the trade of Chile. Despite the war the erection of a \$4,000,000 power plant at Tocopilla was recently completed by a leading German electrical company. The machinery and materials, originally ordered in Europe, were afterwards obtained through New York instead. It was in connection with a Tocopilla German firm that various nitrate offences recently closed down, because of the shortage of sacks, and on account of the boycott by Allied merchants. Not long ago, too, there was a threat by the German-owned electric lighting company of Valparaiso to cut off the current, but the threat was withdrawn on payment of a substantial amount by the Municipality on account of the debt owing to the company. Various cities of Chile have railway, lighting, and power undertakings financed by German banks, and they, in turn, are connected with corporations supplying all materials for constructional and other purposes. Indeed, it must not be imagined for a moment that Germany has any intention of releasing its hold on South American trade. American houses connected with the enemy are carrying on business with the South during the continuance of the war, and British enterprises should not slacken in any way because of the apparent lessening of German interest in Chile and elsewhere.

"Stupid, Unprogressive Officialdom."

The comment referred to is as follows:—"At this most critical time in the destiny of the Empire, when all-round national efficiency is of vital necessity, I think the vagaries (there is no other word) of the Trade Marks Office call for severe comment."

This Government Department affords the enterprises of the nation in a way out of all proportion to its personnel because, before a new venture can be started the obtaining of a trade mark is considered a reasonable precaution. One would think that the Trade Marks Office would foster and encourage the taking out of trade marks as helping forward the trade and prosperity of the country. Not at all; but on the contrary, applications are constantly met with senseless official hostility, resulting in applicants often becoming so disgusted that they prefer to rely upon the common law of the land to protect their interests than to further waste time, to say the least.

I believe nearly every patent agent in active practice will bear me out in the charge of getting

AMERICAN APPEAL FOR BELGIUM.

Insanity that "Spits at Civilisation."

New York, Nov. 28.—Anguish and Belgium's cry for justice at last has awakened America. Today the *New York World* prints across the whole of its principal page a passionate denunciation of Germany's inhumanity, by Mr. Robert Chambers, with a burning appeal to Americans to inundate the President and Congressmen with demands that they immediately initiate a measure to bring to a halt Germany's infamous inhumanity.

Perhaps never before has America's heart been so tenderly sensitive as now, but the national feeling has lacked expression, as the nation lacks popular leaders, in voicing its indignation and grief concerning Belgium's enslavement.

Mr. Chambers and the *World* deserve civilisation's gratitude for an impassioned manifesto, in which they focus the people's will that the Executive and Administration shall act promptly and irresistibly.

The appeal is headed in each deep black letter, "To you," and asks: "Is this nation going to remain seated comfortably in the grand stand while in the bloody arena below the Prussian slavers drive the Belgian slaves towards the tragic Calvary, where the last act is already staged—the crucifixion en masse of an entire people?"

Portraying in dramatic language the wretched condition of the enslaved Belgians, Mr. Chambers continues: "This is not imagination, no fantastic dream of hell on earth: It is what is happening to-day to people like yourselves, while you read your paper or drowse over it, soothed by your satisfied American conscience. Is there not in this land one voice to be raised against this infamy, against this white slavery business of Hohenzollern and Company? Is there no man to mobilise this nation against the monstrous business now being transacted by the Prussian slavers of men?"

"What is being done is not German, is not even Prussian. It is Hohenzollern and belittles it is the work of a decadent human brain gone rotten to the edge of madness. It is the monstrous cruelty of a crippled intellect, an insanity that capers, mouths, gibbers, spits in the face of civilisation. In God's name, before it murders the soul of a whole nation, write a dozen words to your President, telling him to stop it now."

A trade mark through on the initial application, no matter how carefully the ground has been covered and searches made, is an absolute gamble. One would think after reading the trade mark regulations that the acceptance or rejection of a trade mark application is governed by clearly defined principles of selection or rejection. But in practice it is nothing of the kind.

Again and again the most absurd and puerile objections are made against trade mark applications, and applicants are constantly forced to carry appeals to the Board of Trade to obtain fair treatment. This is not only a waste of money, but a most serious loss of valuable time. In view of the recent decisions of this department some of the leading patent agents of the city have had it in their minds to organise a petition to the higher authorities to remedy what is fast becoming an intolerable condition of things, but the fear, probably, of becoming "marked men" has prevented the project materialising.

In the opinion of men most qualified by their daily business to speak the Trade Marks Office wants drastic reformation from top to bottom, for at the present time it is a secure entrenchment of stupid, unprogressive officialdom.

Mr. Bonar Law is a commercial man, and will appreciate the great importance of this matter, and if he will instruct the Board of Trade to make investigation with a view to permanent remedy he will do the commercial community a great service.

SEVEN NEW V.O.'S.

Sergeant's Rallying Cry, "Come on, the Dubs."

The award of seven new V.O.'s was announced in a long list of war honours issued on November 28.

One of the most noteworthy deeds was performed by Sergeant Robert Downie, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. At a critical moment, when the attack was temporarily held up, Downie rushed forward alone, shouting, "Come on, the Dubs." The men rallied to his cry, and an important position which had resisted four or five previous attacks, was won.

Captain Ball, the British airman who has accounted for some 30 German machines, is awarded a second bar to his S.O.

Lt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) Roland Byrd Bradford, M.C., Durham L.I.—For most conspicuous bravery and good leadership in attack, whereby he saved the situation on the right flank of his brigade and of the division. Lieut.-Col. Bradford's battalion was in support. A leading battalion having suffered very severe casualties, and the commander wounded, its flank became dangerously exposed at close quarters to the enemy. Biked by machine-gun fire, the situation of the battalion was critical. At the request of the wounded commander Lieut. Col. Bradford asked permission to command the exposed battalion in addition to his own. Permission granted, he at once proceeded to the foremost lines. By his fearless energy under fire of all description, and his skillful leadership of the two battalions, regardless of all danger, he succeeded in rallying the attack, captured and defended the objective, and so secured the flank.

Temp. Svc. Lt. Tom E. Adlam, Bedfordshire.—A portion of a village which had defied capture on the previous day had to be captured at all costs to permit subsequent operations to develop. This minor operation came under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Second Lieutenant Adlam realising that time was all important, rushed from shell hole to shell hole under heavy fire collecting men for a sudden rush, and for this purpose also collected many enemy grenades. At this stage he was wounded in the leg, but nevertheless he was able to overthrow the enemy and then seizing his opportunity, and in spite of his wound, led a rush, captured the position and killed the occupants.

Temp. Svc. Lt. Henry Kelly, W. Riding.—He twice rallied his company under the heaviest fire, and finally led the only three available men into the enemy trench, and three remained bombing until two of them had become casualties and enemy reinforcements had arrived. He then carried his company sergeant-major, who had been wounded, back to our trenches, a distance of 70 yards, and subsequently three other soldiers.

No. 11213 Sergeant Robert Downie, R. Dub Fus.—When most of the officers had become casualties, this non-commissioned officer, utterly regardless of personal danger, moved about under heavy fire and reorganised the attack, which had been temporarily checked. At the critical moment he rushed forward alone, shouting, "Come on the Dubs." This stirring appeal met with immediate response, and the line rushed forward. At his call, Sergeant Downie accounted for several of the enemy, and in addition captured a machine-gun, killing the team. Though wounded early in the fight, he remained with his company, and gave valuable assistance while the position was being consolidated. It was owing to Sergeant Downie's courage and initiative that this important position, which had resisted four or five previous attacks, was won.

No. 15833, Sergeant James Y. Farahall, late Highland L.I.—When, having with his party captured a post apparently of great importance to the enemy, he was subjected to severe counter-attacks, which were continuous throughout the whole day. Although his party was "tipped out" and replaced several times during the day, Sergeant Farahall never wavered in his determination to hold the post, the loss of which would have been very serious.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

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ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Charge Against a European.

At the Magistrate's court this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, Frank Carlyle Castelfield was charged with obtaining board and lodging by false pretences.

It appears that defendant went to Mr. Allen, Manager of the Seamen's Institute, and represented that he had been reinstated at the Asiatic Petroleum Company, where he was formerly employed, and said that the Company would be responsible for the money. It was arranged that he should pay the sum of \$85 per month. He was also armed with a chit which he presented to the lady as a guarantee that the money would be paid. Defendant asked for a remand, so that he could procure legal assistance. This was granted.

"Musical Appreciation."

Mr. Denman Keller is to give a series of lectures, to which all are invited, on "Musical Appreciation" on Mondays, January 8, 15, 22, and 29, at 8.15 p.m. at the Seamen's Institute. A collection will be made at the conclusion of each lecture on behalf of the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers. The compositions played and explained at the first lecture (January 8), will be: Ballade in F minor (Chopin), Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor (Bach), Spharix (Cyril Scott).

Almost single-handed he maintained his position, and displayed the highest degree of valour and skill in the performance of his duties. Later in the day this very gallant soldier was killed whilst bombing a counter-attack from the parades of our trench.

No. 2442 Pte. Frederick J. Edwards, Middlesex.—His part of the line was held up by machine-gun fire, and all officers had become casualties. There was confusion and indication of retreat. Private Edwards, grasping the situation, on his own initiative rushed out alone towards the gun, which he knocked out with bombs.

No. 3281 Pte. Robert Ryder, Middlesex.—His company was held up by heavy rifle fire, and all his officers had become casualties. For want of leadership the attack was floundering. Private Ryder, realising the situation, without a moment's hesitation for his own safety dashed absolutely alone at the enemy trench, and by skilful manipulation of his Lewis gun succeeded in clearing the trench.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

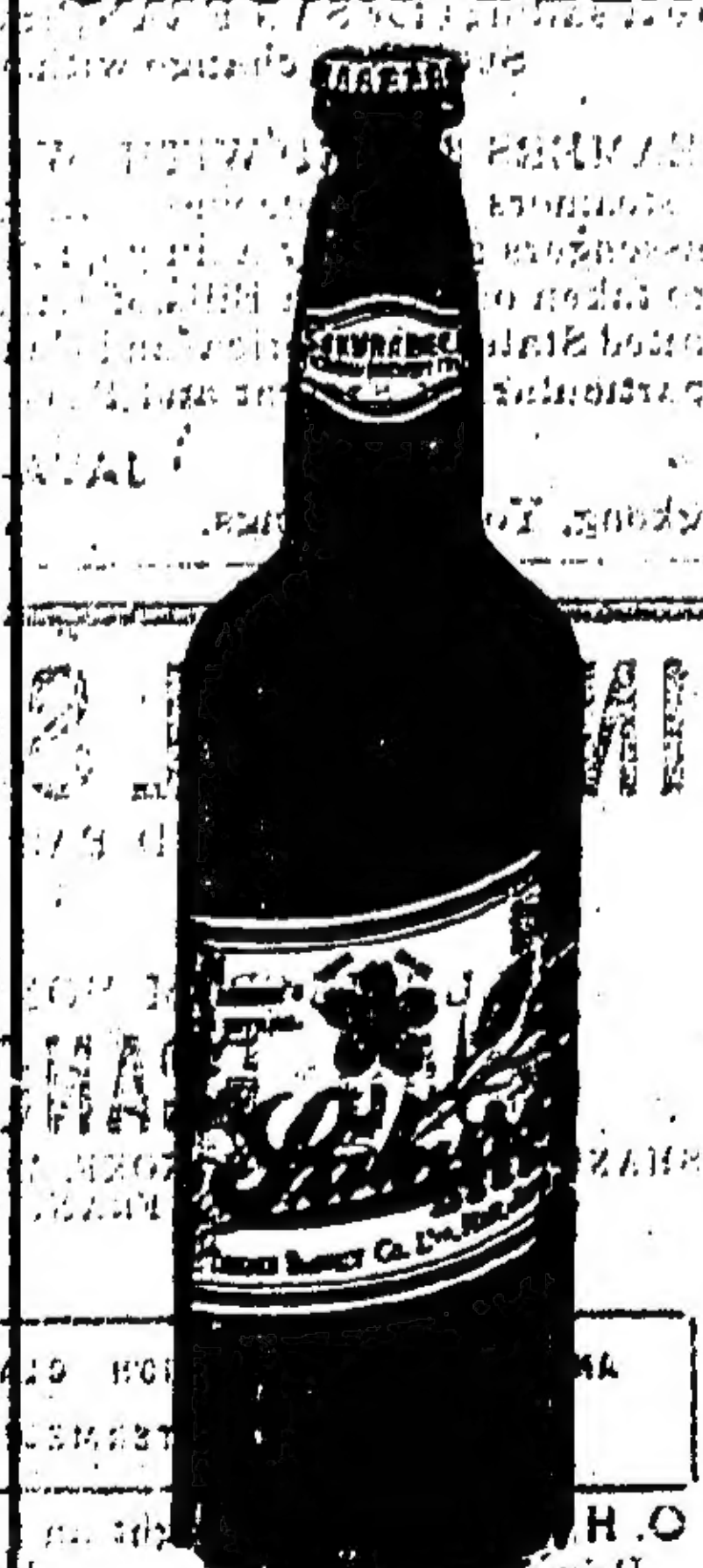
"Police Reserve Gazette." Section Commanders who have not sent their lists stating the number of copies required, as per personal letter from the undersigned, should do so without delay, and in any event not later than January 12.

The Gazette Committee will meet at the D.S.P.'s office at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, January 8, Cyclist Patrols.

A number of new machines, having been presented to the Police Reserve, a Cyclist Patrol Section is to be formed for duty on the Kowloon peninsula. Members may submit their names for selection to this office.

Headquarters' Club. The Reading Room will in future be open to ladies.

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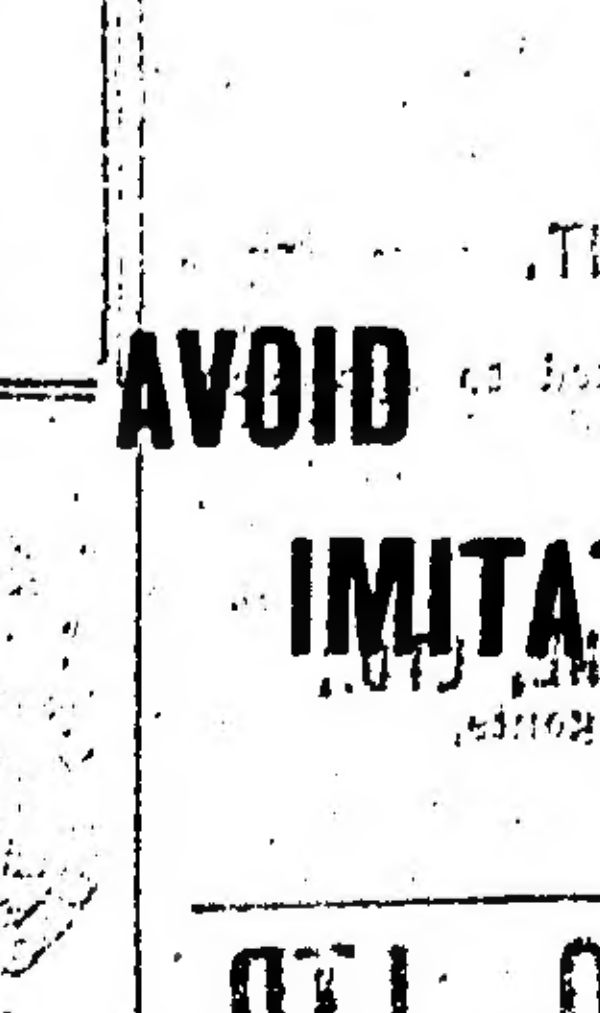
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SATURDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

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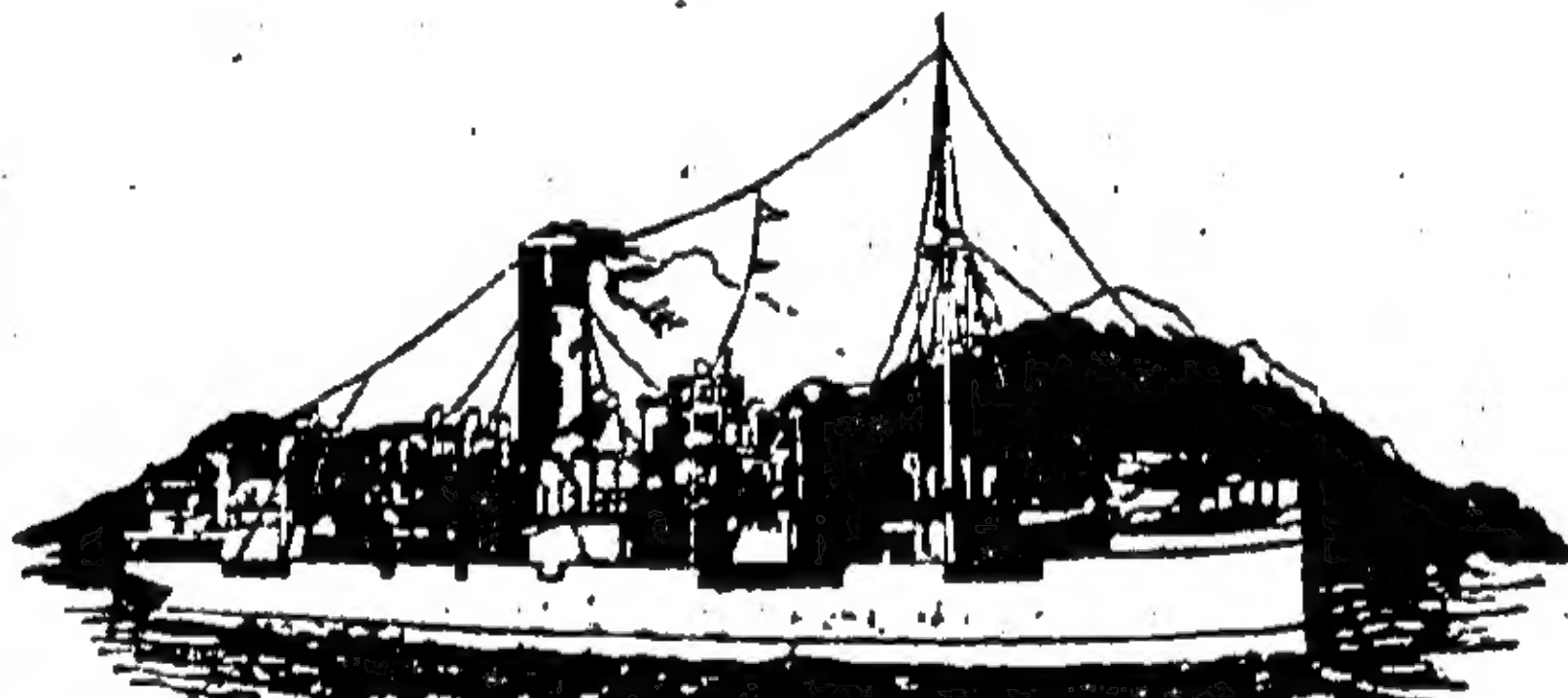
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TIDE TABLE.

From 1st Jan. to 7th Jan., 1917.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	1	1.10	1.10
Tues.	1	1.10	1.10
Wed.	1	1.10	1.10
Thur.	1	1.10	1.10
Fri.	1	1.10	1.10
Sat.	1	1.10	1.10
Sun.	1	1.10	1.10

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Baxter Mr & Mrs Longfield S
H A Leary E L
Baxter Master Merz Mrs G A
Bitting S T Makin G
Birbeck R J McLay Mr and Mrs
Barker W L L R M
Baruch C B Madsen H E
Baruch J H March Dr & Mrs O
Bain H Murray Mellis G
Bell C D J McKean Dr G W
Bellios Mrs E R Macdonald Major B
Blain Dr M Moreski J
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Clarke W E Pegg H H
Cappien W E Pringle W J
Chapman Cap: C Hamilton Cap: A R
Croucher N Price Mr & Mrs G J
Conant H A R Parsons J
Courtney J D Purlow Cap P
Courtney G L Powers Mr & Mrs
Cory Miss O V
Campbell F H Ray E H
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Carrimboy G Ritcher D
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Clark Miss A Ruthen Cap: W
Dawson W B Ricon Madam C
Duffy Miss M E Skott Mr & Mrs H
Douglas Mr & Mrs Seaton Miss A
Sorby V W E
Davis Mr & Mrs F E Stankhouse J W
Dewar Cap: J Scott J H
Dubish E Spiera P
Eastman Mr & Mrs Slade Mrs M
A W Simpson Cap: H
Fuller Deaman Scott H
Ford W H Smith S
Fairley W L Thompson F G
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H E Willsher Mrs
H E Williams S T
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Loasley Cap: & Mrs Rowe

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPIJ OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo are notified that all Goods are being landed from the steamship "van WAERWILCK" at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 5th, 1917, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 5th January, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1916.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

As already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of The Board, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Dec., 1, 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	1915	1916
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	1915	1916
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10
Tyiam	111.10	111.10

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Nov., 1916.

Consumption	1915	1916
Estimated population	256,119	256,119
Consumption per head per day	14.8	14.8
Services to houses in Kider Main districts disconnected from Kider Mains and supply given by public street fountains only during the whole of Nov., 1916.		
Constant supply in all districts until the 15th Nov., 1916, except that during days (15-19th inclusive) the Kider Mains were closed from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. from 15th Nov., 1916, the services to houses in the Kider Main District were discontinued and a supply was given by public street fountains only.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	1915	1916
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

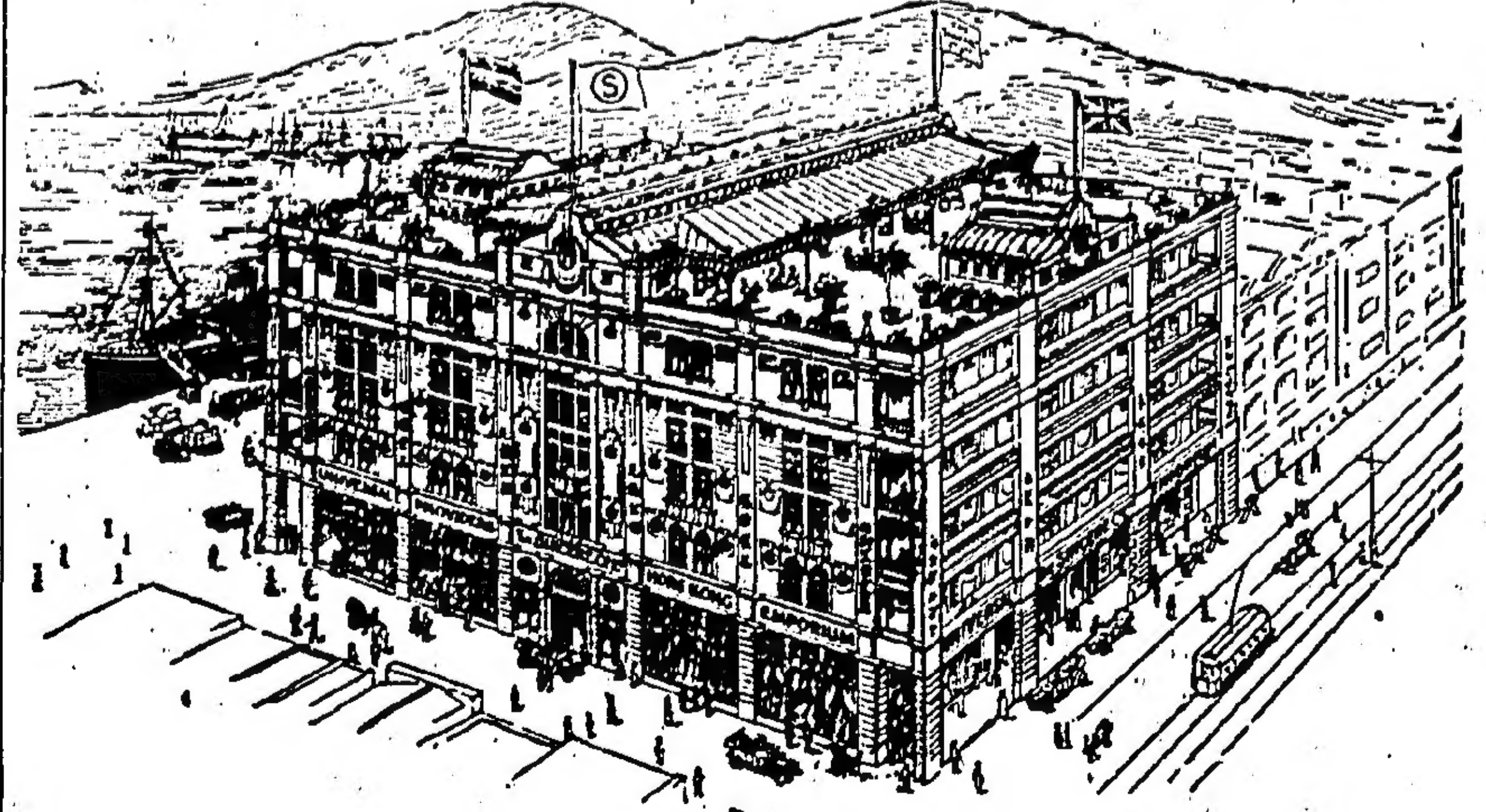
Reservoir	1915	1916
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10
Kowloon	111.10	111.10

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Nov., 1916.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department.



THE SINCERE CO., LTD UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

Tel. 1092

THE SOMME BATTLES.

German Views of the "Blood-Bath."

British Headquarters (France), Nov. 29.—Before the ending of the first phase of the Battle of the Somme—the second phase begins, I imagine, with our great advance on Sept. 15 from the Pozieres-Longueval-Guilemont line—the German troops had invented a terrible name to describe this great ordeal; it was "The Blood-Bath of the Somme." The name and the news could not be hidden from the people of Germany, who had already been chilled with horror by the losses at Verdun, nor from the soldiers of reserve regiments quartered in French and Belgian towns like Valenciennes, St. Quentin, Cambrai, Lille, Bruges, and as far back as Brussels, waiting to go to the front, nor from the civil populations of those towns held for two years by their enemy—these blonde young men who lived in their houses, marched down their streets, and made love to their women. The news was brought down from the Somme front by Red Cross trains, arriving in endless succession, and packed with maimed and mangled men, German military policemen formed cordons round the railway stations, pushed back civilians who came to stare with ambrosial eyes at these black and white bundles of living flesh, but when the ambulances rumbled through the streets towards the hospitals—long processions of them, with the soles of men's boots turned up over the stretchers on which they lay quiet and stiff—the tale was told though no word was spoken.

The tale of defeat, of great losses, of grave and increasing anxiety, was told clearly enough—as I have read in captured letters—by the faces of German officers who went about in these towns behind the lines with gloomy, and whose temper, never of the sweetest, became irritable and unbearable, so that the soldiers hated them for all this cursing and bullying. A certain battalion commander has a nervous breakdown because he has to meet his colonel in the morning. "He is dying with fear and anxiety," writes one of his comrades. Other men, not battalion commanders, are even more afraid of their superior officers, upon whom this bad news from the Somme has an evil effect. The bad news was spread by divisions taken out of the line and sent back to rest. The men reported that their battalions had been cut to pieces. Some of their regiments had lost three-quarters of their strength. They described the frightful effect of the British artillery—the mangled trenches, the shell-craters, the great horror.

It is not good for the moral of men who are first going up there to take their turn. The men who were afraid of his colonel "sit all day long writing home with pictures of his wife and children before his eyes." He is afraid of other things. Bavarian soldiers quarrelled with Prussians, accused them (unjustly) of thinking the Somme battlefield leaving the Bavarians to go to the blood-bath.

All the Bavarian troops are being sent to the Somme (this much is certain, you can see no Prussians there) and this in spite of the losses the 1st Bavarian Corps suffered recently at Verdun! And how we did suffer! It appears that we are in for another turn, at least the 5th Bavarian Division. Everybody has been talking about it for a long time. To the devil with it! Every Bavarian regiment is being sent into it, and it's a swindle.

It was in no cheerful mood that men went away to the Somme battlefield. Those battalions of grey-clad men entrained without any of the old enthusiasm with which they had gone to earlier battles. Their gloom was noticed by the officers. "Sing, you sheep's head, sing!" they shouted. They were compelled to sing, by order. A man of the 18th Reserve Division wrote: "We had to go out again: we were to learn to sing. The greater part did not join in, and the song went feebly. Then we had to march round in a circle and sing, and that went a better."

After that, we had an hour off, on the way back to billets we were to sing "Deutschland über Alles," but this broke down completely. One never hears songs of the Fatherland any more.

They were silent, grave-eyed men who marched through the streets of French and Belgian towns to be entrained for the Somme front, for they had forebodings of the fate before them. Yet none of their forebodings were equal in intensity of fear to the frightful reality into which they were flung. The journey to the Somme front on the German side was a way of terror, ugliness, and death. Not all the imagination of morbid minds searching obscenely for foulness and blood in the great deep pits of human agony could surpass these scenes along the way to the German lines round Courcellette and Fiers, Gueudecourt, Morval, and Les Bœufs. Many times, long before a German battalion had arrived near the trenches, it was but a collection of nerve-broken men bemoaning losses already suffered far behind the lines and filled with hideous apprehension. For British long-range guns were hurling high-explosives into distant villages, barraging cross roads, reaching out to rail-heads and ammunition dumps, while British airmen were on bombing flights over railway stations and rest-billets, and high roads down which the German troops came marching at Cambrai, Bapaume, in the valley between Irles and Warlencourt, at Ligny-Thilloy, Baugny, and many other places on the lines of route.

German soldiers arriving at Cambrai by train found themselves under the fire of a single aeroplane which flew very low and dropped bombs. They exploded with heavy crashes, and one bomb hit the first carriage behind the engine, killing and wounding several men. A second bomb hit the station buildings, and there was a great clatter of broken glass, the rending of wood and the fall of bricks. All lights went out, and the German soldiers groped about in the darkness amidst the splinters of glass and the fallen bricks, searching for the wounded by the sound of their groans. It was but one scene along the way to that blood-bath, through which they had to wade to the trenches of the Somme.

Flights of British aeroplanes circled over the villages on the way. At Grevilliers, in August, eleven 112-16 bombs fell in the market square so that the centre of the village collapsed in a state of ruin, burying soldiers billeted there. Every day the British airmen paid these visits, meeting the Germans far up the roads on their way to the Somme, and swooping over them like a flying Death. Even on the march in open country the German soldiers tromping silently along—not singing in spite of orders—were bombed and shot at by these British aviators, who flew down very low, pouring out streams of machine-gun bullets. The Germans lost their nerve at such times, and scattered into the ditches, falling over each other, struck and cursed by their "unteroffizieren," and leaving their dead and wounded in the roadway. As the route went nearer to the battlefields they were choked with the traffic of war, with artillery and transport wagons and horse ambulances, and always thousands of grey men marching up to the line, or back from them, exhausted and broken after many days in the fires of hell up there.

Officers sat on their horses by the roadside directing all the traffic with the usual swearing and cursing, rode alongside the transport wagons and the troops, urging them forward at a quicker pace, because of stern orders received from headquarters demanding quicker movement. The reserves, it seemed, were desperately wanted up in the lines. The English were attacking again. God alone knew what was happening. Regiments had lost their way. Wounded were pouring back. Officers had gone mad. Into the midst of all this armful shells fell—shells from long-range guns. Transport wagons were blown to bits. The bodies and fragments of artillery horses lay all over the roads. Men lay dead or bleeding under the debris of gun-wheels and broken bricks.

Above all the noise of this confusion and death in the night the hard, stern voices of German officers rang out, and German discipline prevailed and men marched on to greater perils.

They were in the shell zone now, and sometimes a regiment on the march was tracked all along the way by British gasfire directed from aeroplanes and captive balloons. It was the fate of a captured officer I met who had detained at Bapaume for the trenches at Contalmaison. At Bapaume his battalion was hit by fragments of 12-in. shells. Nearer to the line they came under the fire of 8-in and 6-in shells. Four-point-seven and then some where by Bazentin. At Contalmaison they marched into a barrage, and here the officer was taken prisoner. Of his battalion there were few men left. It was with the 3rd Jäger Battalion, ordered up hurriedly to make a counter-attack near Fiers. They suffered so heavily on the way to trenches that no attack could be made. The stretcher-bearers had all the work to do.

The way up to the trenches became more tragic as every kilometre was passed, until the stretch of corruption was wasted on the wind, so that men were sickened and tried not to breathe, and marched hurriedly to get on the lee side of its foulness. They walked now through places which had once been villages, but were sinister ruins where death lay in wait for German soldiers. One of them wrote:

It seems queer to me that whole villages close to the front look as flattened as a child's toy run over by a steam roller. Not one stone remains on another. The streets are one line of shell holes. Ad to that the thunder of the guns, and you will see with what feelings we come into the line—into trenches where for months shells of all calibre have rained.

They had reached the Bath of Blood at last, above that river of the Somme which as long as the history of this war lasts will be coloured in the imagination of men by the crimson flow of life spilt on these battlefields, though it runs silver-bright between the high rushes on its banks. In the fire-trenches and support trenches and communication trenches up by Thiepval, Maritiapich, and Courcellette, by Fiers and Gueudecourt and Morval, even farther back by Grandcourt and Les Bœufs, British shell-fire came in great storms, plunging up the earth, burying living men, unburying dead men, searching for German flesh and blood, many days before the British infantry leapt from their own trenches and began the second phase, or, if you like to reckon differently, the third phase, of their advance, on Sept. 15.

Again and again men lost their way up to the lines. The relief could only be made at night, lest they should be discovered by British airmen and British gunners, and even if these German soldiers had trench-maps the guidance was but little good when many trenches had been smashed in, and only shell-craters could be found. They stumbled through the darkness and into these pits, sometimes waist-high in water. The British fires shot up with a vivid white light, and the men crouched low and still between the rocks, and then crawled on again. Shells burst over them, and there was the chatter of English machine-guns. A letter written by one of these Germans says:

In the front line of Fiers the men were only occupying shell holes. Behind there was the intense smell of putrefaction, which filled the trench—almost unbearably. The corpses lie either quite insufficiently covered with earth on the edge of the trench or quite close under the bottom of the trench, so that the earth lets the trench through. In some places bodies lie quite unburied in a trench recess, and no one seems to trouble about them. One sees horrible pictures—here an arm, here a foot, here a head, sticking out of the earth. And these are all German soldiers—heroes! Not far from us at the entrance to a dug-out nine men were buried, of whom three were dead. All along the trench men

kept on getting buried. What had been a perfect trench a few hours before was in parts completely blown in. The men are getting weaker. It is impossible to hold out any longer. Losses can no longer be reckoned accurately. Without a doubt many of our people are killed.

That is only one out of thousands of such gruesome pictures, true as the death they described, which have gone to German homes during the battles of the Somme. These German soldiers are grand letter-writers, and men sitting in wet ditches—in fox-holes, as they call their dug-outs—"up to my waist in mud," as one of them described, scribbled pitiful things, which they hoped might reach their people at home, as a voice from the dead. For they had little hope of escape from the "blood bath." "When you get this I shall be a corpse," wrote one of them, and one finds the same foreboding in many of these documents. Even the lucky ones, who could get some cover from the incessant bombardment by English guns, began to lose their nerve after a day or two. They were always in fear of British infantry, sweeping upon them suddenly behind the "Trommelfener," rushing their dug-outs with bombs and bayonets. Sentries became "jumpy," and signalled attacks when there were no attacks. The gas alarm was sounded constantly by the clang of a bell in the trench, and men put on their heavy gas-masks and sat in them until they were nearly stifled.

Here is a little picture of life in a German dug-out near the British lines, written by a man now dead.

The telephone bell rings. "Are you there? Yes, here's Nan's battalion." "Good That is all!" Then that ceases, and now the wire is again, perhaps for the twenty-fifth or thirtieth time. Thus the night is interrupted, and now they come, alarm messages, one after the other, each more terrifying than the other, of enormous losses through the bombs and shells of the enemy, of huge masses of troops advancing upon us, of all possible possibilities, such as a train broken down, and tortured by the terrors of the day can invent. Our nerves quiver. We clench our teeth. None of us can forget the horrors of the night.

Heavy rain fell, and the dug-outs became wet and filthy.

Our sleeping-places were full of water. We had to try to bail out the trenches with cooking dishes. I lay down in the water with G—. We were to have worked on dug-outs, but not a soul could do any more. Only a few sections get coffee. Mine got nothing at all. I was frozen in every limb, pured the water out of my boots, and lay down again. The German generals and their staffs could not be quite indifferent to all this welter of human suffering among their troops, in spite of the cold scientific spirit with which they regard the problem of war. The agony of the individual soldier would not trouble them. There is no war without agony. But the psychology of masses of men had to be considered, because it affects the efficiency of the machine. As I shall show, the German General Staff on the Western front were becoming seriously alarmed by the declining moral of their infantry under the increasing strain of the British attacks, and adopted stern measures to cure it. But they could not hope to cure the heaps of German dead who were lying on the battlefields, nor the maimed men who were being carried back to the dressing stations, nor to bring back the prisoners taken in droves by the French and British troops. Before the attack on the Fiers line, the capture of Thiepval, and the German debacle at Beaumont Hamel the enemy's command was already filled with a grave anxiety at the enormous losses of its fighting strength, was compelled to adopt new expedients for increasing the number of its divisions. It was forced to withdraw troops badly needed on other fronts, and as I shall point out, the supposive shocks of the British offensive reached as far as Germany itself, so that the whole of its recruiting system had to be revised to fill up the gaps torn out of the German ranks.—Daily Telegraph.

JUST WAITING FOR DEATH.

Despairing Letters from German Trenches.

"Dearest Wilhelm.—I send you good wishes from my grave in the earth. Soon we shall become mad if this frightful artillery fire does not cease. Night and day it has never been like this before, they say. Under the earth all day we sit, having neither light nor sunshine, but just waiting for death. Any minute may bring it. I should not write to you like this, dear Wilhelm, but I cannot help it. Again the dreadful attack is beginning! Shall I ever see you again? God knows. Oh, it is too horrible!"

A German soldier wrote that letter, and it was found by our troops. He is (or was) a member of the 66th Regiment of Foot, and he wrote it from his dug-out in the German trenches on span of the Somme battlefield. Day after day of ceaseless British shell-fire, night after night of remorseless attack, has proved too much.

Yet the letter, though perhaps more graphically written, is no more heart-broken than many another message that is finding its way now from the Somme battlefield towards the inner heart of Germany. The true tale of the Somme is reaching Germany. There is no doubt of that.

Slowly Going Back.

The following is from a man of the Morser battalion in the trenches:—

"So you are coming to Cambrai. I should never have expected that you were coming so near me. I am convinced that we shall soon meet here, for your real destination is probably here also, and that is—to your death. Thousands are gone and buried already. Anything like what goes on here has not happened in this war. I must tell you that. But if fate decrees that you should come here you will see for yourself."

It is getting clearer that the German soldiers are beginning to look upon orders to proceed to the Somme as being equivalent to a death warrant.

Something of what the Germans go through every time they are driven out of their positions by the British attacks is shown in the following letter from a man of the 11th Infantry Reserve:—

"The English attack regularly every day. For the first few days we had to live without cover in the trenches till we had made the needful holes for ourselves. The risk was appalling. We had losses as heavy again as those we had at Fricourt. One single British shell gave us 16 dead and several others wounded. In the front line it was ghastly. Every day we had at least an hour or two of the fiercest bombardment, and the fire from individual guns never ceased."

"You can imagine the experiences the men go through. There is not even a trench in the front lines. They lie in shell holes. The dug-outs we have been forced to make to get a bit of cover do not last any better. Some are knocked in by shell fire before they are ready. The trenches are constantly under fire, for in the traverses there are guns in position (which, when they fire, are noticed by airmen. We are slowly going back."

Officer's Confession.

In case it should be imagined that these mournful letters are the outpourings of mere simple German privates, note the following candid confession written by an officer (Lieutenant) of the 170th Regiment:—

"You in Champagne are no longer in the wildest ordeal on the front of which we are sitting—always awaiting the moment to fall in from one side or the other. It is, in fact, here again. The air has been alive with aviators in the past few days, and still more so with the heavy shells that have been flying over us and on to our poor comrades on our flank and on to our batteries."

The number of guns—and of the heaviest calibre—which the English now possess is unequalled, and the amount of ammunition they fire off is fabulous. In addition—what makes it so bad—their airmen are constantly over our lines. They point out

OSTRACISED CURATE.

"Heinous Crime" of Volunteering for the Army.

Writing in a Kingston newspaper (the Surrey Comet), to thank Mr. Low, one of the churchwardens, and a number of the parishioners of Long Ditton, near Surbiton, for a testimonial recently presented to him on leaving the parish to join the Royal Flying Corps, in which he has obtained a commission, the Rev. W. A. Haslam, a former curate of Long Ditton, says:—

Having committed the heinous crime (according to a particular ecclesiastical opinion) of voluntarily offering my services to the country, even though I had the full sanction of the Bishop of the diocese for doing so, I am ostracised from all ecclesiastical matters in the parish of Long Ditton. In order, therefore, to clear up any misunderstanding that certainly exists with regard to my becoming an ordinary member of the congregation, I should like to say that:

1. The moment it became at all apparent that my services might be required for military duties I was asked to resign the curacy.

2. Any further services to the parish I offered voluntarily, as opportunities arose, were refused; and

3. My name, on the first opportunity, was obliterated from the annals of the parish.

If it was not for the fact that this ecclesiastical opinion of Long Ditton is absolutely unique in treating my case as it has, and that the parishioners have shown their appreciation of my services in the way they have, I should at once tender to the Bishop my resignation of Holy Orders instead of waiting and considering the matter, as I have no desire to be officially associated with an "English" institution which has shown in no undecided manner such an intensely unpatriotic tone at a time such as this.

The rev. gentleman, who is a broad-minded and popular cleric, has been curate to the parish for the past four years. He is a clever amateur conjurer, and has also rendered services to the local Workmen's Club and Institute.

our batteries so that they may be peppered, and are always attacking our captive balloons, which is the same as putting our eyes out. Meanwhile the air is black with their aircraft, whereas our airmen—but of that why speak? It would be merely pouring water into the Rhine. We could save many thousands of lives if we had the English airmen and gunners. It makes me despair when I think of it all."

Slow Suicide.

The following is a letter from a soldier in a unit not stated:—

"Dear Ewald.—You will wonder at this letter. I cannot properly explain to you. If you think it is nonsense, burn it. Perhaps it is due to a presentiment. If I tell you it is the end, excuse me. No one can understand who does not know this field of battle. Of those out here in this field and on other fronts a very small number will ever see their homes again. And your year class is not the last that will fall victims to this murder begun by a higher power."

"It is decreed by this higher power that we shall be completely annihilated. I say we, not Germany. The sooner we acquiesce the sooner will the end come, for the end will surely come. Since we shrink from confessing this, it will be all the longer, and after all it has been merely slow suicide."

The letters I have quoted, which are mere samples of many, show that the "confession" has at least begun. "We shall be completely annihilated." This the German soldier in the forefront of battle is beginning to realise: "It is fall of significance, this writing from the field of battle. But, such writing must not lead one too far. These men are tasting defeat in all its bitterness. But many more Germans have yet to taste it."

AN ENGLISHMAN IN GERMANY.

Mr. Whitman's Reminiscences.

In its notice of "Things I Remember: The Recollections of a Political Writer in the Capitals of Europe," by Sidney Whitman, the Daily Chronicle says:—

Mr. Sidney Whitman's reminiscences are better reading than the reminiscences of journalists as a rule. These are necessarily trivial and without significance, because a journalist has to touch life at too many points to get into it anywhere deeply or intimately. All Mr. Whitman's English recollections belong to this superficial class, but when he takes us to the Continent, and especially when he takes us to Germany, we find that we are being conducted by an enthusiastic and thoroughly informed guide. He gives us a charming impression of the Bismarck household, in which he was obviously a frequent and cherished guest. When Bismarck died Mr. Whitman was the only person outside the family who was admitted to see the body, a privilege which was denied to the Emperor. The All-Highest, indeed, appears to have been treated with unfamiliar bluntness by the Bismarcks. His offer of a state funeral was briefly declined, and when he went to Friedrichshagen to see the last of his great Chancellor, the men of the family received him in black evening-dress, and not in their uniforms—an unheard-of crime against majesty. They had closed the coffin, and did not offer to gratify the Emperor by reopening it.

Bismarck himself, as is well known, was by no means blind to his young Sovereign's faults, which sometimes caused him to doubt his wisdom in having excited the Prussian Monarchy:—

"Yes," he said, "I found Royalty in a bad way; it was too weak for what is required under our monarchical conditions. Now—and then, I fancy, I have been the means of making it too powerful, at least for the time being." Have you ever heard the story of the rider who could not get off his horse, and called upon his patron saint to help him into the saddle? The patron saint came to his assistance, and gave him such a powerful lift up that he vaulted clean over the saddle on to the other side of his steed. "Gently! don't be so violent!" cried the horseman. I now and then fancy I may have been too violent."

The author informs us that Bismarck set great value upon the friendship of Great Britain, and that his instructions to German diplomatic representatives in British possessions often played with the words: "Do all in your power to keep up good relations with the English. You need not even use a secret cipher in cabling. We have nothing to conceal from the English, for it would be the greatest possible folly for us to antagonise England."

He was disquieted by the German tendencies which developed after his withdrawal from office, and, apparently with his eyes on the Emperor, he once said to Mr. Whitman:—

"Only no cock of the walk business" (Bismarck used this term in English). "Europe as an entirety would resent a situation as derogatory, if not intolerable, in which it might come to pass that an individual arrogated to himself the right of fixing supreme arbiters of war and peace, the latter to depend upon his benevolent intentions, periodically volunteered to the world as a gift, to be received in gratitude or grateful humility."

As a recognised interpreter of German life and thought to the British public, and as a leading member of the European staff of the New York Herald, Mr. Whitman enjoyed exceptional opportunities of observing the degeneration of German statesmanship, and without the slightest betrayal of the hospitality and confidence which were extended to him in Berlin, he discloses before the war, the Emperor's efforts to secure the greatest triumph of his reign.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES; B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

To-day's			Number	Par	Paid										
Closing		STOCK.	Shares	Value	Up			Highest	Lowest			Highest	Lowest		Last Dividend
Prices												to Date	to Date		and Date
Banks.															
b.	\$700	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	700				Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 2/14 subject to Income tax for 1914 year ending 30/6/15 paid 14/8/16.
b.	\$375	Marine Insurance, Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	496	375				Final of £7 making \$25. a/c 1914, and interim of \$18 a/c 1915.
n.	1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180	150				Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16
s.	\$920	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005	\$680				Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915
n. ex 73	\$855	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	240				Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915
Fire Insurance.															
n.	\$155	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168	152				47 & \$2 bonus 1914
n.	\$375	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	430	367				\$27 for 1914
Shipping.															
n.	\$117	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	26	Mar.	137	106				Div. \$1. Bonus \$3. making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16
b.	\$20	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23	May	19	Dec.	24	17				\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15
b.	\$134	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62	Jan.	190	171				Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/14 paid 11/8/16.
s.	\$46		60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142	110				
n.	108/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94	June	75	Jan.	112	86				Final of 5/- (Coupon 25) making in all 7/- for year 1915 \$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16
s.	\$38	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	93	Oct.	23	July	41	35				
Refineries.															
n.	\$125	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	100				\$12 for 1915
n.	\$37	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all					40	30				First year
Mining.															
n.	36/-	Kailan Mining Adm'tion. Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	35	April	30	Dec.	56	26				Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/- a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 8) 1/2 for 1909
n.	\$2.40		200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35	1.70				
n.	57/-	Tromoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25	Dec.	32	Mar.	42	36				1/- interim making 3/- for a/c 1916 paid 26/10/16
n.	32/9	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43	April	25	Jan.	38	31				Final of 4/- m'ing 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
n.	\$86	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	85	71				\$3.50 for year 1915
n.	\$157	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135	78				Int. \$2 1/2 paid 9/11/16
n.	1.89	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£1.00	all	63	Sept.	49	July	92	59				Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16
n.	1.85 1/2	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	35,000	£1.00	all	100	Dec.	80	April	83	81				Tls. 3 for 1915
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.															
n.	\$115	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	107				\$3 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.16 paid 12/8/16
b.	\$95	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105	95				Int. div. of \$3 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16.
n.	\$6.80	H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7	Jan.	6	July	7.10	6.40				35 cents for year 1915
s.	\$35	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	35				\$2 1/2 for 1915
n.	1.91	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	90				Int. Div. of 6% for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16. paid 27/7/16.
s.	\$84	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	58	Mar.	77	Dec.	90	77				Int. div. of \$2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 paid 21/7/16 \$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15
n.	\$101	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	97				Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
n.	1.155	Cotton Mills.	20,000	£50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167	130				Tls. 150 for year ending 30/11/15
n.	1.14	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	75,000	£10	all	162	July	11	Feb.	161	11				Tls. 15 for 1913
n.	1.80	Kung Yik	8,000	£1.00	all	90	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63				Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
n.	1.115	Laou Kung Mow	40,000	£50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	125	81				7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
n.	1.5	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	125	81				72 cents for 1915
n.	1.5	Yangtzeapoos	175,000	£5	all	61	Oct.	63	Dec.	61	49				6% for year ending 28.2.06
Miscellaneous.															
n.	\$81	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11	Apr.	9	May	10.35	8.00				70 cts. for 1915
b.	\$47	China Light, Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90	4.50				\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 1/8/16
n.	\$8.80	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all										60 cts. for 1915.
n.	\$25	China Prov't. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10	8.40				31/10/16
n.	\$11.75	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	£4	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41	25				\$2.25 for year 29/2/16
n.	\$55	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10	8.65				Int. Div. of \$2. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 paid 22/8/16
n.	\$160	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36	Feb.	55	43				Int. Div. of \$1. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 2/8/16.
n.	\$34	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	158				7% p.a. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/14 (c. 167) paid 15/9.16
n.	\$690	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34	Dec.	25	Jan.	41	30				Tls. 1 for 1915
b.	\$6.90	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50	5				70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
n.	1.22	Langkats	250,000	£10	all	43	May	35	Mar.	40	20				25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
n.	\$10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25	9				\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1915
n.	\$1	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1.	1.00	Mar.	80	Oct.	1.00	60				70 cts. for 1915
n.	\$31	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80	3				50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
s.	\$17.00	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,728	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17	14				\$2 for 1915
b.	\$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70	6				
b.	\$6.25	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7	5				
n.	\$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29	28				
n.	\$91	H'Kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					10	9				

Acting Manager.

**THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.**

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital " " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	and	Agencies
Aomori		Magadan
Somabay		Manchuria
Singapore		New York
Chongking		Osaka
Dairen		Shanghai
Hankow		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Hongkong		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Kobe		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Man-Yang		Shanghai (N.Y.)
London		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Lyons		Shanghai (N.Y.)
San Francisco		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Shanghai		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Tientsin		Shanghai (N.Y.)
Yokohama		Shanghai (N.Y.)

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts
Deposits received for interest and dividend payments as far
advanced on application.

ESHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th Sept. 1918.

